The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7526 號六十二百五千七第 日七初月二十年巳辛緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1882. 四拜禮 號六十二月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 24, LEE-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 734, Tisdall, Chinkiang 19th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

January 25, TROUMSHE, Amr. ship, 1,309, E. Lincoln, Cardiff July 17th, Coal.—ORDER.

January 25, AFRICA, Portuguese transport, 1,400, A. D. Fedroso, Macao 24th Jan.

January 25, AMOY, Brit. str., 814, Herrmann, from Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

January 25, BENEDICTA, German schooner, 347, J. R. Jenson, Swatow 21st January, Ballast.—WIELER & Co.

January 25, KEELUNG, British steamer, 918, Schulze, Chinkiang 21st Jan., General. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

January 25, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Shanghai 22nd Jan., General. SIEMSSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 25TH.

Activ, Danish str., for Hoihow.
Phoenix, German str., for Swatow.
Amoy, British str., for Shanghai.
Glenearn, British str., for Singapore.
China, German str., for Swatow.
Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

January 25, HAILOONG, British steamer, for Swatow.
January 25, HAINAN, British steamer, for Hoihow.
January 25, C. WATTANA, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
January 25, CARISBROOKE, British steamer, for Swatow.
January 25, SHELDRAKE, British gunboat, for Shanghai.
January 25, LEE-YUEN, Chi. str., for Canton.
January 25, CARISBROOKE, British steamer, for Swatow.
January 25, MALACCA, British steamer, for Yokohama.
January 25, KEELUNG, British steamer, for Canton.
January 25, PHŒNIX, German steamer, for Swatow.
January 25, GLENEARN, British steamer, for Singapore.
January 25, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Manila.
January 25, FERDINAND, German bark, for Touron.
January 25, WILHELM, German ship, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Keelung*, str., from Chinkiang.—5 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs. Mannelstein, Mr. J. Thorn and 31 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Glenearn*, str., for Singapore.—159 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila.—25 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Activ*, str., for Hoihow.—30 Chinese.
Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai.—35 Chinese.
Per *China*, str., for Swatow.—130 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Lee-yuen* reports left Chinkiang on 19th inst., and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Keelung* reports left Chinkiang at 6 a.m., 21st inst.; arrived in Hongkong at 2 p.m., 25th inst. During the passage had light variable winds; latter part fog.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 22nd inst., and had light variable winds and calms and hazy weather, from Shanghai to Brothers. From Brothers to Cape Collinson had thick fog and calm.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

January— ARRIVALS.

9, Satsuma, British bark, from Kuchinotzu.
9, Chinkiang, British str., from Hongkong.
9, Sarpedon, British str., from Liverpool, &c.
9, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
10, Taiwo, Chinese steamer, from Hankow.
10, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Hankow.
10, Chinso, British bark, from Foochow.
10, Kamtchatka, British str., from H'kong.
10, Larch, British steamer, from Sydney.
11, See-wo, British steamer, from Amoy.
11, Ardantiene, British str., from Nagasaki.
12, Oaklands, British str., from Nagasaki.
12, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
12, Hanyang, British steamer, from Hankow.
12, Amoy, British steamer, from Hongkong.
12, Kaiser-I-Hind, British str., from Bombay.
12, Genkai Maru, Japan. steamer, from Japan.
12, Tyne, British steamer, from Nagasaki.
12, Laertes, British steamer, from Liverpool.
13, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
13, Hae-san, Chinese steamer, from Foochow.
13, Olympia, German steamer, from Hongkong.
14, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
14, Fuh Wo, British steamer, from Hankow.
15, Tunsin, British steamer, from Ningpo.
15, Craiglands, British str., from Nagasaki.
15, Keelung, British steamer, from Swatow.
15, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
15, Kiang-pisa, Chinese str., from Hankow.
15, Pelham, British brig, from Nagasaki.
15, Swift, H.M. gun-vessel, from Chinkiang.

January— DEPARTURES.

9, Foochow, British steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Craiglands, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
9, Peking, British steamer, for Chinkiang.
9, Chilton, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
10, Yoritomo Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotzu.
10, Yung-ning Chinese str., for Wenchow.
10, Kiang-foo, Chinese str., for Hankow.
10, Kung-wo, British steamer, for Hankow.
10, Brutus, German str., for Kuchinotzu.
10, Doris, German ship, for Kobe.
10, Glencoe, British steamer, for London.
11, Chintung, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
11, Europe, British steamer, for Amoy.
11, Hing-shing, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
11, Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
11, Oxus, French steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Taku, British steamer, for Foochow.
11, Ulysses, British steamer, for London.
11, Wenchow, British steamer, for Amoy.
11, Appin, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
11, Fatchoy, American str., for Chinkiang.
12, Lido, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
12, Shanghai, British steamer, for Hankow.
12, See-wo, British steamer, for Wuhu.
13, M. A. Dixon, British bark, for Chefoo.
13, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
13, Taiwo, British steamer, for Hankow.
13, Newchwang, British steamer, for Amoy.
13, Kamtchatka, British str., for Hongkong.
13, Chinkiang, British steamer, for Hongkong.
13, Ardantiene, British str., for Nagasaki.
13, Tunsin, British steamer, for Ningpo.
14, Hieronymus German bark, for Chefoo.
14, Satsuma, British bark, for Kuchinotzu.
14, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., for Hankow.
14, Hanyang, British steamer, for Hankow.
14, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
15, Larch, British steamer, for Hongkong.
15, Peking, British steamer, for Hankow.
15, Oaklands, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
15, Hae-san, Chinese steamer, for Foochow.
15, Olympia, German steamer, for Chinkiang.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Sundry Goods.
At Noon.

An Invoice of Japanese Camelia Plants and Daphnes.
At 2 P.M.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW, YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Honkgong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

C. GAUTHIER,
Agent, Hongkong.

12th April, 1881. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,900,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. E. R. Belilios. | Wm. Reiners, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoepfner, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1881.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NO. 4, WEST END HOUSE, Lower Mosque Terrace.
Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1882. [194

TO LET.

GODOWNS and STORAGE, Central, Waterside, with new landing stage.
Also, 6 Small GRANITE GODOWNS at Basement of Temperance Hall.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1881. [35

TO LET.

THE PREMISES Nos. 45 and 47 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately in occupation of Messrs. DRISCOLL & Co. and E. CASSUMBHOY, adjoining Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.'s.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1881. [36

TO LET.

HOUSES and GODOWNS, Nos. 15 and 15A Praya Central, at present in the occupation of Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to "H. T." care of office of this paper.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1881. [39

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS. Possession from 1st October next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1881. [37

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
"KUEKAJEEN," No. 10 ALBANY ROAD.
OFFICES, in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [95

TO BE LET.

GODOWNS at Wanchi do. at West Point } WATER FRONTAGE.
A DETACHED HOUSE on Robinson Road.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1881. [38

TO BE LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 7, MOSQUE TERRACE. Possession on 1st February next.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882 [61

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [924

TO BE LET.

DWELLING HOUSE, No. 8, Old Bailey Street, close to Caine Road; thoroughly repaired, newly painted; and containing 6 Rooms, Bath, Outhouses, &c. Possession, 1st February next.

The Large 3-STORIED DWELLING HOUSE in Chancery Lane, now in the occupation of the Portuguese Consul-General. Entry 1st February next.

Apply to
ALEX. A. DOS REMEDIOS,
At Messrs. J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co., Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1882. [211

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1881. [2020

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr J. W. DANIELSEN in our Firm CEASES on the 31st December, 1881.
H. A. PETERSEN & Co.

Amoy, 10th January, 1882. [166

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
The BUSINESS will be carried on, under the same Style, by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES.
HUGHES & LEGGE.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [164

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between Mr. EMIL VOGEL and Mr. H. KIRCHHOFF under the Firm of VOGEL & Co., has been dissolved on the 11th inst., by mutual consent.

Each of the partners will attend to the Liquidation.

EMIL VOGEL.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1882. [173

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style and Firm of
EDUARD VOGEL.
CARL ED. VOGEL.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [172

NOTICE.

I have authorised Mr. JACOB BENJAMIN ELIAS to sign my name per procuration from this date.
E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882. [69

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM DETMERS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st instant.
RADECKER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1882. [74

NOTICE.

MR. MAX PAQUIN is hereby authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [75

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE H. WHEELER is authorized to sign our name.
RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1882. [101

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CARL KREBS in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1880.
Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN are authorised to sign our firm from To-day.
MELCHERS & Co. [73

Hongkong, Shanghai, } 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have this day changed the style of our firm to
THOMAS, ROWE AND SMITH,
the business remaining in all respects as heretofore.
THOMAS & MERCER.

Canton, 1st January, 1882. [71

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER PALMER McEWEN is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [165

NOTICE.

THE Business of my Firm at Foochow, China, which has been carried on under the style of WESTALL, GALTON & Co. since 1869, will in future be conducted under the style of GALTON & Co.

Mr. WESTALL retired from the firm in 1874.
W. P. GALTON.

London, 29, Gracechurch St., 1st January, 1882. [76

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY ACKLAND NORTHEY is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
GALTON & Co.

Foochow, 1st January, 1882. [77

INTIMATIONS.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [226

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

SUN SHING,
DEALER IN SILKS,

Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.
SUN SHING.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [756

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [29

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Warp-room to No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. [31

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN.
COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES,
COGNACS, SHERRIES, WHISKY, &c., &c.
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY,
the 26th January, 1882, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
An Invoice of DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES, WATER JUGS, TOILET SETS and GLASS WARE.
A quantity of Assorted FILES, SAW BLADES, and SQUARES.
Also,
1 CHRONOMETER and 1 SEXTANT, belonging to the Estate of the late Capt. WILLIAM VEAL.
&c., &c., &c.
And,
At 2 P.M.
An Invoice of JAPANESE CAMELIA PLANTS and DEPHNES.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [219

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. F. BROADBENT, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 27th January, 1882, at 2 P.M., at No. 4, Lower Mosque Terrace,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Comprising:—
CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE.
English made MAHOGANY MORROCCO COVERED EASY CHAIR, CARD TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASS, PICTURES, LAMPS, SKIN RUGS, and CENTRE CARPETS.
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE and SINGLE BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, DOUBLE WINGED WARDROBE, CHEST OF DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, and MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND.
PLANTS in POTS and STANDS.
A COTTAGE PIANO by T. MERITON, London.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after THURSDAY, the 26th inst.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1882. [195

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th January, 1882, at 4.30 P.M., on the Premises,
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND situated at Kowloon and Registered in the Land Office as Garden Lots Nos. 41 and 41a.
Lot 41,—Measures on the North side 158.9.12 feet, on the South 158.9.12 feet, on the East 208.9.12 feet, on the West 208.9.12 feet; containing in the whole 33,139 square feet.
Lot 41a,—Measures on the North side 295 6.12 feet, on the South 268.9.12 feet, on the East 100 feet, on the West 109.6.12 feet; containing in the whole 29,172 square feet.
For Further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1882. [196

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 30th January, 1882, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M., at No. 45, Wyndham Street.
Property of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping.
THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE.
MARBLE TOP TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES and GLASS BOOK CASE.
DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET TABLE and WASHSTANDS.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view from the Morning of the day of Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [220

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BRADLEE SMITH, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 31st January, 1882, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace.
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
comprising:—
English-made MAHOGANY DRAWING ROOM SUITE.
CHIMNEY GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, VASES and ORNAMENTS.
DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, and WASHSTAND.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued and the whole to be on view on and after MONDAY, the 29th instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [205

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 6th February, 1882, at 11 A.M., at his Sales Room, Zetland Street,
(for account of whom it may concern)
The Wreck and Cargo of the German Steamship "QUINTA" as she now lies in the Bay of Tinhosa, Coast of Hainan.
The Hull and Inventory will be sold in one lot.
And
All the Cargo that may be still on board in another lot.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Wreck and Cargo to be at Purchasers' risk with all faults and errors of description on the fall of the hammer.
F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [162

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
WELL-KNOWN
BRANDY (* ** *** ****),
WHISKY (FINEST HIGHLAND MALT),
SHERRIES and PORT.
CLARETS and CHAMPAGNE.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. 5[2

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC" from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JUN.,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1882. [199

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GLENROY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence they may be obtained from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 21st January.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1882. [198

STEAMSHIP "PEIHO."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "INDUS," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium and Treasure, are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARK "ADOLPH," FROM HAMBURG

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [160

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H AH J } (in cross) No. 17, 1 Case Hats, Order, from London.
Ex "OXUS."
H A I } (in cross) Nos. 16, 19, 2 Cases Merchandize, Order, from London.
H
HS, Nos. 7816/19, 10 Cases Couleurs, Order, from Marseilles.
HS, Nos. 7820/34, 15 Cases Couleurs, Order, from Marseilles.
Ex "YANGTSE."
CR, No. 9, 1 Case, Order, from Marseilles.
Ex "AMAZONE."
R & HM HJ } (in diamond) Nos. 8/9, 2 Cases Merchandise, Order, from London.
N L
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1882

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN SHIP "DOROTHEA," CAPT. MERLHOSE, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1882. [201

NOTICE.

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A POWERFUL STEAM LAUNDRY, 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each nominal; 4 Small BOILERS, 3 STEAM WINCHES, 3 LAUNCH'S ENGINES, 2 STEAM PUMPS, 1 CRABWINCH, 1 JIB CRANE, 1 TURNING LATHE, 2 BISCUIT MACHINES, 1 COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 3 COOKING RANGES, 36 AXLETREES, a quantity of New Small CHAIN, and 1 and 2 inch CHAIN CABLE, WIRE ROPE and HEMP ROPE, 4 ANCHORS, a quantity of ENGINEER'S STORES, and a Consignment of HUBBUCK'S ZINC, WHITE LEAD, BLACK, RED, and OXIDE PAINTS, and Ship's VARNISH. For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1683] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNGCHOW, have recently been added to the above.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [59

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW YEAR, 1882.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have now a new and large STOCK in the following Departments, viz:—

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL and MOIR'S Huntley & Palmer's and American Biscuits and Cracknels, Scotch Oat Cakes, Mackenzie's Albert Biscuits; New Muscatel Raisins and Jordan Almonds Elvas Plums Dessert Fruit in Syrups, Noyeau and Brandy; Stilton, Gorgonzola, Pineapple and Albert Cheese; New Cossaques and Confectionery.

BRANDIES:—Courvoisiers, Ershaw's, and Hennessy's.

WHISKIES:—Bourbon, Bullock Lodge, Kinahan's L. L. and L. C. & Co.'s Special Blend, Red Heart Rum, Square Face and Old Tom.

CHAMPAGNE:—Kohnstamm, Ruinart.

CLARETS:—Medoc, Haut Talence, Larose.

Hunt's Port, L.C. & Co.'s "R." Port, Sparkling Moselle and Hock, Chartreuse, Caracoa, Maraschino, Noyeau, and Angostura, Bokers, and Orange Bitters.

STATIONERY:—For Office use—Fancy Note Paper and Correspondence Cards, Letts's Diaries, Memo. and Account Books, Office Sundries.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT:—Gentlemen's Hosiery in Medium and Stout Merino, Scotch Wool and Cashmere; Shirts in French Print, White Oxford, and Long Cloth; Scarves, Ties, Collars, and Handkerchiefs; Fownes Chevrette and Cape, Driving Gloves; Braces.

Umbrellas, Travelling Rugs and Caps, Felt and Cork Hats in new shapes; Whitney and American Blankets; Overland, Steel, and Ladies Dress Trunks, Portmanteaux, Valises, Boat Cases, Hand Bags, &c.—

HORSE GEAR:—Race Saddles, Spurs, Stirrups, Clothing, Bridles, Harness, Whips, &c.

Tennis Sets and Balls, Tennis Bats in Single, Double, and Triple Gut, by Feltham, Jefferies, and Ayres.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

Tobaccos:—Cope's Golden Cloud, Turkish Mixture, and Birdseye, Pace's Golden Bars.

The REVISED TESTAMENT, handsomely bound.

New Novels and Annuals.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1882. [137

KELLY AND WALSH'S

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

A BIRTHDAY BOOK OF H. R. H. PRINCESS BEATRICE ..... $14.00.
CASSELL'S ILLUS. BOOK OF THE DOG ..... $12.00.
DULCKEN'S WORTHIES OF THE WORLD (Biographies of Great Men) ..... $8.00.
MATEAUX'S WONDERLAND OF WORK ..... $3.00.
CHRIST'S MINSTRELS SONGS.—Complete $4.00
VERNE'S 800 LEAGUES ON THE AMAZON $3.00.
FENN'S OFF TO THE WILDS ..... $3.00.
STOKER'S UNDER THE SUNSET ..... $4.00.
SAXBY'S SNOW DREAMS ..... $2.00.
RIOLA'S HOW TO LEARN RUSSIAN ..... $5.00.
SOUTHGATE'S THINGS A LADY WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ..... $2.50.
PROCTOR'S LEGENDS and LYRICS ..... $3.00.
YOUNG'S MODERN MISSIONS ..... $2.00.
THACKERAY'S WORKS.—Complete—Illustrated —24 Vols. Cloth ..... $30.00.
REMARKABLE BLUNDERS, ADVERTISEMENTS AND EPITAPHS ..... $0.40.
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HULME'S FLOWER PAINTING IN WATER COLOURS ..... $2.00.
KING'S WARSHIPS AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD ..... $12.00.
ENDYMION—LORD BEACONSFIELD ..... $1.50.
ST. NICHOLAS, 1881 ..... $3.50
ROUTLEDGE'S EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL ..... $2.50.
ROUTLEDGE'S EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL ..... $2.50.
KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. [203

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.

JUST Landed, some Genuine SHORTBREAD, direct from GLASGOW; 7 CAKES in a tin. Price, per Tin, $4.25.
Apply to
NAM HING LOONG,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [183

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA,
CANTON RIVER AND DISTRICT.

SUNKEN JUNK NEAR AMHERST POINT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a large salt laden JUNK has been sunk in 16 feet at low water spring tides, about ½ a mile to the North Westward of Amherst Point. The Junk sits quite upright with her 3 masts standing.

From Junk, Second Bar Pagoda bears N. 48.° W.

From Junk, Seecheeton Pagoda bears N. 78.° 45' W.

Until Further Notice two RED LIGHTS in a Vertical line one over the other will be hoisted on the Junk's foremast from sunset to sunrise.

F. E. WOODRUFF,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Canton, 21st January, 1882. [198

"LEONHARDI QUELLE,"
NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER,

Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.
Sole Agents, German Waterwork Company.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [1357

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the IRON NUN BUOY, painted in RED and WHITE HORIZONTAL STRIPES, now marking the BROWN ROCK REEF, will, on the 24th December, be shifted from its present position to one S.E. of the Reef.

A subsequent notice will be published, when the Buoy is moored, giving the exact position.

W. B. RUSSELL,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Amoy, 14th December, 1881. [48

WATERBURY CLOCK COMPANY
WATERBURY, CONN., U.S.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1881. [1925

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1881. [1355

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [27

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1133

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HON

IN THE PRESS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
&C., &C.
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRONICLE has been considerably EXTENDED, and will contain, among other additions, the new AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, and GERMAN TREATIES with CHINA, the SPANISH TREATY with ANNAM, and the 1881 ORDER in COUNCIL for the SUPREME COURT of CHINA and JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY Proper has had the ports of MALACCA, PENANG, CHUNGKING, and VLADIVOSTOCK added.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been increased by the addition of Plans of YOKOHAMA and SINGAPORE.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS will be increased by upwards of 1,100 names and will give reference to over

2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

ORDERS should be sent to the Publishers, *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong, or to the undermentioned Agents:—

MACAO	Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
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FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
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SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. Crettier.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Shyle & Co.
BANGKOK	Messrs. A. Bjerling & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 12th January, 1882.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' recently patented SCHENTENTE PIANOS with the new Iron Frame, made expressly for China, have gained the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS (including the LEGION OF HONOUR and numerous GOLD MEDALS) at all the principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is guaranteed for five years. Illustrated lists free. 18, 20, Wigmore Street, and the Brinsmead Pianoforte Works, Grafton Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London. *Agents Wanted.* [1072

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1882.

THE question of the introduction of railways into the Central Kingdom has, since the memorials by certain high Chinese officials in favour of the same, excited more attention than ever. It has been very generally conceded that improved means of communication are essential to the development of trade in China, and there are few Europeans who would dispute this proposition. We have constantly and consistently advocated the adoption of railways by the Chinese for years, and shall continue to do so, but we have never advocated their construction in those parts of China which possess such wonderful facilities of transport by water as Kiangsu and Anhwei. We have advocated railways not to compete with the water carriage, but to supplement it and render accessible those provinces of the interior which at present are practically cut off from communication with the coast. The above remarks have been induced by an article in the *Chinese Recorder* in which the writer opposes the construction of railways in China by the Government on the ground that they would not pay, that they are not wanted, generally speaking, and that their introduction would impose a burden of debt upon the country. We quote one of the concluding paragraphs at length:—"But does China really need railroads as "a pre-requisite to commercial and manufacturing prosperity? Let us look at the "facts of the case. I have stated above that "railroads were needed in Great Britain and "the United States in order to facilitate their "manufactured goods and natural productions reaching the markets. But does China "need railroads to enable her great staples "to reach the markets? I unhesitatingly "answer no. And I think every one, who is "acquainted with the geography of China, "and the places whence the great staples of "her foreign commerce are produced, will "say no also. The tea-leaf has such *easy* "and *cheap* transportation by water to the "several marts, when it is purchased by the "foreigner, that nothing more can be desired "in regard to it. So it is with silk. The "places where it is produced all have such "easy and cheap water transportation that "railroads cannot compete with the natural "artificial streams. The articles of native "consumption are all so low-priced, and, in "a country where human labour is so cheap, "the people cannot afford to pay the cost of "transportation by railroads on these articles. There is only one exception to this "remark. The experience of the last famine "in the provinces of Shansi and Shensi was "so terrible, on account of the want of some "facility of transportation, that it would "justify, yea requires, the Government to "make some provision for transportation by "land to that part of the country, so that "in a future occurrence of such a calamity, "it would relieve the suffering people." The writer is doubtless a misionary and can hardly be expected to have a due appreciation of the commercial possibilities of the future in China. Relatively to its vast area, fertile soil, and teeming population, the foreign trade of China is small, and it is impossible to believe that it would not expand enormously with the opening up of the country by even tolerable means of inter-communication. We should be sorry to see the Chinese commencing railway enterprise by simply linking places already easily accessible by river, canal, or sea, but let them, following the precedent of the telegraph line, make a line of railway by which communication may be maintained between the capital and, say Shanghai or Nanking, the year round, instead of being, as at present, isolated from the southern provinces for four months at a time. What the *Recorder* says about Shansi and Shensi we have repeatedly urged already. Possibly the Chinese Government may not, as the *Recorder* thinks, be in a position financially to undertake the work, and they are too jealous of foreigners to allow them to do it, but they might borrow a certain amount to carry out an experimental railway, and it is possible that Chinese capitalists might be found, if the first line proved remunerative, to subscribe capital for others. We have confidence that, if the thin end of the wedge be once introduced, there will be no great difficulty in driving it home, and thus opening up, by degrees, the huge interior of the Flowery Land.

The gunboat *Sheldrake*, Lieut.-Commander Bridger, left here yesterday morning for Shanghai.

The Portuguese transport *Africa*, Captain A. D. Pedroso, arrived here yesterday morning from Macao, and went round to Aberdeen to be docked.

The river steamer *Ichang* went to the Kowloon Dock yesterday. As will be seen by an advertisement in another column she will be withdrawn from the line for a few days and the *Powan*, which has been running as a night boat, will run as a day boat instead of the *Ichang*.

A correspondent informs us (says the *Mercury*) that the Chinese students lately returned from the United States have been allowed at Tientsin to select their own professions. Six have been assigned to the Naval department, six to the torpedo department, one to the Customs, one to telegraphy, and two to mining.

Yesterday morning at the Police Court Inspector Perry said he was unable to produce any further evidence in the case of the man in custody on a charge of stealing an iron safe from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's premises, and the man was discharged. The remaining prisoner charged with being concerned in the pawning of a watch which was in the stolen safe was ordered to find two sureties for his good behaviour for six months, or in default, to be committed.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 20th instant says:—"The proprietor of some ground at the back of Chu-ka-za is having some graves removed, and yesterday a grave was opened of very solid construction; in it an embalmed body was found in a state of perfect preservation, just as if a man had gone to sleep. He was dressed in the garb and coiffure of the Ming dynasty with a beard reaching to his waist. When they attempted to remove the remains they crumbled to pieces, and little but the bones was left."

The inquiry before Captain H. G. Thomsett Marine Magistrate, into the serious disturbance on board the German ship *Andromeda* in this harbour was concluded yesterday morning. Two other witnesses gave evidence as to having received violence at the hands of the second defendant. None of the men had any defence to make, and all admitted that they were drunk. The second defendant, who was evidently the ringleader of the disturbance, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, the first and third to four weeks' and the fourth to 14 days' imprisonment.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. J. T. Chatel, W. A. F. Schmidt, and L. F. A. Collaço, on the body of Tam Asan, Chinese male adult, 20 years of age, who met his death by strangulation. Evidence was called which went to show that deceased was a habitual gambler who had no regular employment or means of subsistance, and had been leading a fast life. A letter was found attached to his neck addressed to a friend whom deceased called his younger brother stating that he was going to die and requesting the addressee to procure a coffin for his body. Deceased came to his death by hanging himself by the neck from a beam of a doorhead. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide.

The Shanghai Foot-ball Club recently formed appears to be a success, and the game is likely to become popular in the Model Settlement. A match was played on the afternoon of the 18th inst., Shanghai Rowing Club v. Shanghai Foot-ball Club, the sides being:—Rowing Club—Messrs. Wright, Holt, Little, McEwen, F. Anderson, Cheatham, Sullivan, Fabris, Inglis, Baird, Rev. W. L. Groves, Sir W. Johnston (Capt.), McKie, Marshall, Stewart. Foot-ball Club—Messrs. Rawson (Capt.), Parrott, Raynil, R. Dunman, W. Dunman, F. J. Maitland, H. Maitland, Burgoyne, A. Fearon, Wrightson, Montgomery, Lieut. Hancock, R.N., Lieut. Rolleston, Lieut. Tottenham, W. B. Penny.—The sides appear to have been well matched and at first the Rowing Club forwards forced the ball close to their opponents' line, and a touch down was secured by Sir W. Johnston, but the kick at goal was not successful, the wind being against it. Soon afterwards the Football Club carried the ball behind the Rowing Club's goal line, but their kick at goal was also a failure. No other scoring was done till half time, when ends were changed, after which the strength of the Rowing Club forwards caused their opponents to touch the ball down in self defence twice. The game was well contested and it closed without further scoring on either side.

Our Peking correspondent (says the *N. C. Daily News*) has referred more than once to the unwillingness of Pao T'ing, Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, to accept the Junior Vice-Presidency of the Board of Rites, on the ground that were he to hold that office he would be incapacitated from making the fearless exposures of official corruption which have hitherto formed the burden of his memorials to the Throne. The phraseology he employs in his petition, now published in the *Peking Gazette*, is extremely quaint. He avows that his gratitude and shame at his own unworthiness are too great for words, and that the only merit he possesses is "a certain foolish outspokenness," which, happily, commends itself to the Emperor; he implores His Majesty to give him yet a little more time to study the truths of antiquity; he quotes the example of Sze-ma Kuang in the Sung dynasty; he hopes that, his appointment being cancelled, the Emperor will condescend to give increased attention to the subjects he brings from time to time under the sacred glance; and concludes by laying "this rash and ill-considered" expression of his opinion before the Throne with "profoundest fear and trembling inexpressible." The Emperor in reply coolly tells Pao T'ing to try and to be properly grateful for the favour he has received, and discharge the duties of his new post with energy and care. It is often difficult to find out whether the servile petitions addressed by high officers to the Throne are to be taken *au serieux* or not; but the Emperor seems to pay very little attention to them in any case.

Yesterday, a case of assault was heard at the Police Court, which will in all probability, assume a more serious aspect. The office of keeper of a Chinese joss house became vacant, and it was bought by a Chinaman for $10. It appears that another Chinaman wanted the post, and offered the man money above the price he paid to give it up, but he refused, and then the disappointed bargainer revenged himself by going with four other men to the complainant's house, and beating him with their fists. The complainant's wife came out to separate the men from her husband; but one of the men pushed her down backwards, and she fell with her whole weight upon an infant daughter who was slung upon her back. The child received such injuries that she died, three days afterwards, at the Tung Wa Hospital. We believe the body was interred before information was conveyed to the coroner of the matter, but doubtless it will be exhumed, and an inquest held upon it. The charge of assault against the five men will be changed to one of manslaughter.

We learn that the Committee of the Hongkong Medical Mission met at the offices of Messrs. Linstead and Davis on the 13th January. There were present Messrs. H. W. Davis (Chairman) J. Macgregor, D. R. Crawford, Dr. W. Young, and Revs. R. Lechler and J. C. Edge, Hon. Secretary. The report for the quarter ending December, 31st, 1881, was presented. It was stated that thirty-six visits had been made to the Dispensary, and that nine hundred and twenty-seven patients had been attended to. For the present the Dispensary is open three days a week, from 7 to 8.30 a.m. each day. Much interest has been shown in the work of the Mission by the Chinese, and it is evident that its operations are meeting a pressing need. The outlay for medicines has been a little over eighty dollars. A letter has been received from the London Missionary Society stating that the directors will gladly join in the work of the Medical Mission, and that they undertake to appoint a medical missionary to labour in Hongkong. It was agreed that a statement of the present position of the Mission should be communicated to the public Press. As yet the Mission has only begun its work. Its aim is to found a hospital, and upon this important undertaking it will proceed as soon as there are sufficient funds in hand. Mr. H. W. Davis, of the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davis, is the Treasurer of the Mission.

The following interesting note on the fruit trade of Chefoo is culled from the report of Mr. Commissioner Hughes for 1880:—"With the facilities offered by steamers, a large trade appeared to be springing up in pears, apples, apricots, and lonerrics, which are among the most abundant products of Shantung. In 1877 21,914 piculs were exported; this quantity fell to 10,583 piculs in 1879, and has further decreased to 4,276 piculs in 1880. The cause of this decrease may be found in the failure of two out of the four fruit-shipping hongs, and in a severe hailstorm on the 4th May, which destroyed the blossoms on the fruit-trees in this neighbourhood. Strawberries of large size and delicious flavour, the famous Bartlett pear, and other choice fruits, have been successfully cultivated by Foreigners. One gentleman, who has introduced several of the best varieties of Californian fruits trees, has been good enough to give away cuttings of them. When the Chinese discover the price such fruit will fetch, they will eagerly seek to grow it, and in all probability in a few years the delicate Bartlett and other highly esteemed fruits will have displaced the inferior varieties indigenous to the soil. Walnuts to the extent of 2,469 piculs, valued at Hk.Tls. 6,671, were exported. Of enumerated dried fruits, almonds (the kernel of the apricot), 1,625 piculs, valued at Hk.Tls. 15,761, and black and red dates, 34,414 piculs, valued at Hk.Tls. 84,821, are the most important. The trade in other descriptions of preserves, under the generic name of dried fruits, has been steadily progressive from 360 piculs in 1877 to 2,170 piculs in 1880, or nearly double the export of the preceding year."

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1882.

IN BANKRUPTCY (before His Honour Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Puisne Judge, at 11 a.m.)—In the matter of Cowasjee Rustomjee, a bankrupt—(Bankrupt to come up for his adjourned last examination). In the matter of Choy Sing Nam, late comprador—(Petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt).

POLICE COURT.

25th January.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

THE CHARGE OF STEALING MESSRS. KELLY AND WALSH'S SAFE.

Tong a Yam, shroff, was charged on remand with having stolen an iron safe, the property of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, on the 21st July last.

Mr. Mossop defended.

On the previous day, a chair coolie in the employ of Messrs. Kruse & Co. said that during the fire at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's, he saw the defendant and another man, now in custody on a charge of being concerned in the pawning of a watch which was in the safe when it was stolen, drag something heavy away from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's premises to a lane close by leading to the servant's quarters of Messrs. Sander & Co. Whatever it was, was covered with a blanket, and as other men were moving things into this lane, no one paid any heed to them.

Yesterday the case was resumed, and there being no further evidence to bring against the man, he was discharged.

In the case of the remaining prisoner charged with being concerned in pawning a watch which was in the stolen safe, the man was also before the court, and he was ordered to find two sureties of $50 each for his good behaviour for six months, or in default to be committed.

AN UNPLEASANT AMUSEMENT.

Chun Hai Yung, bricklayer, was charged with having been guilty of disorderly conduct in the Po Lok Theatre, on the 24th inst.

P. C. Kemp said that on Tuesday night, he was in the Po Lok Theatre, and at eleven o'clock, the performance closed. The Chinese in the gallery were supplied with mats to sit upon, and many of them were in the habit, at the end of the performance, of throwing their mats down on to the heads of the people below. On Tuesday night, the defendant was one of those who thus amused themselves, and he was apprehended.

The defendant said the mat went down accidentally; he was sitting in the front seat of the gallery, and when he got up, it fell down.

Kemp, recalled, said the habit of throwing down the mats frequently caused serious disturbances, for the people hit below often lost their tempers, and a serious fight would arise. There was a parapet to the gallery, and it was impossible for a mat to fall unless it was thrown down.

The defendant was fined $1, or in default three days.

RECOGNISANCES ESTREATED.

Ho Tsing Po, and Ho Fui were charged with having entered into a recognisance before a Magistrate for the appearance of one Tang Tso Hing before a Magistrate at ten o'clock in the morning of 23rd instant, and that Tang Tso Hing did not appear.

On the 16th instant, Tung Tso Hing was charged with being a rogue and vagabond, and the case was remanded till the 23rd. The prisoner was allowed bail, himself in $100, and two sureties of $50, and the defendants became the sureties. On the 23rd, however, the defendant did not appear and he has not since turned up.

The defendants said the man went home because his mother was sick.

The recognisances were ordered to be estreated.

STREET GAMBLING.

Sum Amin, coolie, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond, for having gambled with others in Gilman's Bazaar. The defendant had been convicted before.

SERIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT.

Su Alun, Su Ip, Lu Hong Fing, Tsoi Ping, and Tam Ki, were charged with having assaulted Mang Apau, his wife, and his daughter, on the 22nd inst.

The complainant said he was the keeper of the Kun Yam Joss House, which was an office put up to public competition. The first defendant offered ten taels for the position, but he was unable to produce the money when asked, and the post was put up for sale again, and it was bought by him (complainant) for $10. On the 20th January, after this occurrence, the five defendants came to his house, and assaulted him. He opened the door to them when they knocked and they all rushed in, and assaulted him with their fists. His wife came to and endeavoured to get the men away. She was carrying a child upon her back and the second defendant gave her a push which caused her to fall backwards upon the child slung to her. The child was rendered insensible, and the men seeing this, became frightened, and ran away. The fourth defendant appeared to be the leader in the affair. The child became slightly better, but it did not get well, and it was taken to the Tung Wah Hospital, on the 22nd. They would not take it in the hospital then, as the authorities said it was necessary first to make a report to the police, but the next day the child was taken into the hospital. She died there that evening. Previous to the occurrence, on the 20th, the child had been perfectly well in health. When the men assaulted him they said nothing, but the fourth defendant led them into the house, and ordered them to strike him. Complainant knew the affair arose out of his getting the charge of the joss house; the fourth defendant wanted it for himself, and he and the committee of the temple had wanted the complainant to cancel his bargain.

The complainant's wife gave evidence which fully corroborated that of her husband.

The case was remanded in order that the charge may be altered to one of manslaughter.

THE CHARGE OF DRUGGING.

Chun Achoi, married woman, and Chun Ayuk, a girl, appeared on remand on a charge of having administered a stupefying drug to one Wong Sang King for the purpose of enabling her to commit a felony, on the 18th inst.

The complainant had alleged that she went to the first defendant's house by invitation and by the direction of the first, the second defendant gave her a cup of tea, after which she lost her senses. She did not recover consciousness till the next morning, when she was on board the steamer *Powan*, beside the wharf at Canton. The woman tried to get her ashore, but she cried out that she wanted to sell her. The complainant then went to the captain, and told him of the matter, and he sent her back to Hongkong by the *Ichang*.

Capt. A. H. Benning, of the *Powan*, was called, and the complainant said that it was to a thinner man than him she spoke, and the compradore, who was called, she said was older than the compradore she spoke to.

Mr. Benning said the woman had not spoken to him, though the compradore told him she had informed him she had been drugged, and he (the compradore) sent her back by the *Ichang*. He did not believe a person could be got on board his steamer in an insensible condition, as there were police officers and Chinese detectives on the watch; he was sure if such a thing happened, it must have come to his ears.

The woman was taken down to the *Powan* to see if she could identify the persons whom she had spoken to, and who sent her home in the *Ichang*.

Mr. Mossop said his clients entirely denied administering any drug, and the fact of the case was, that the complainant owed money to the first defendant, and she took this course to get rid of the debt which was hanging over her. Of course as only three persons were present in the house, no evidence could be called to prove that no drug was given, but he could prove that the woman had stated that which was untrue in saying she had not been to Shanghai, and that she did not owe the first defendant money.

The complainant was unable to recognise any officer of the ship as the person she spoke to.

An assistant compradore of the *Powan* said that on the morning of the arrival of the steamer in Canton, the complainant came to him and told him she had been drugged, and brought to Canton, and she wished to go back, but she had no passage money. He wrote a note to the captain of the *Ichang* asking him to take her home. The woman was speaking angrily among the passengers, when some of them came to witness and asked him to send her back to Canton.

His Worship then discharged the defendants.

BEFORE DR. F. STEWART.

OPIUM CASE.

Pun Amui, compradore, was fined $10, for having been in possession of prepared opium without a certificate from the Opium Farmer on the 21st instant.

The defendant's house was searched under a warrant, and about 40 taels of prepared opium were found there. The defendant had no permit.

DEMANDED CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

Cheong Tak Fong, and Tsung Yung Kai, doctors, were charged on remand with having stolen, with others not in custody, $205 from the person of Chow Yung Chan, coolie, on the 9th instant.

Li Chuk Wan, a doctor leaving in Gap street, said the complainant and two other men came into his house on the 11th instant, and asked him if he could cure the complainant's eye. They then wanted to gamble, and when both he and the landlord refused to allow them, they left. This was corroborated by the landlord.

The complainant was recalled, and he denied having told the police that he was cheated of his money, and he also denied having been in the last defendant's house. Complainant had not gambled on board his ship. He forgot to say that on the previous occasion, he lived three days with the second defendant. He had not gambled with the defendant.

The case was remanded to the 1st prox.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 24th January.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The political situation in Egypt is improving.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BOSNIA.

The Bosnian insurgent bands are numerous and armed with breech-loading rifles; the gendarmes are retreating.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

Fenianism is widespread in Ireland.

MARINE COURT.

25th January.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

THE DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE "ANDROMEDA."

John Hansen, John Fogelberg, John Johnson, and Lewis Johnson, seamen of the German ship *Andromeda*, were charged on remand with having been drunk and disorderly on board their ship, in the harbour, on the 21st inst.

Further evidence was taken as follows:—

Charles Kink, boatswain, of the *Andromeda*, said he remembered the disturbance on the 21st instant. The second defendant was a little drunk, and struck him twice, once on the face, and the other blow on the head. Witness was knocked down, and he knew of no reason for the blows. After the second defendant had struck witness, he threw a knife at him. No one else struck him. Witness did not see anyone else have knives on that occasion. He went away to his cabin in the forecastle because the captain told him to get away out of the road.

Second defendant—Were you not drunk when the captain sent you off?

Witness:—Yes I was drunk, I had had some drink.

His Worship:—Was that the reason the captain sent you to your cabin?

Witness:—Yes.

Richard Kittner, steward of the *Andromeda*, said he had a complaint to make against the second prisoner who had struck him on the mouth and nose so as to draw blood. Witness did not know why the man struck him; none of the other men assaulted him.

The first defendant said:—I have nothing to say. I do not remember anything about it.

The second defendant said what the boatswain said as to his having a knife was incorrect, and he took a knife out after that for his work. He did not remember running after the chief mate with a knife, but he only remembered once having drawn his knife on any one, when the captain pointed his revolver at him; no disturbance would have occurred had it not been for the liquor which was brought on board the ship.

The third defendant said something about a quarrel he had while at sea, but as to this case he admitted that he was drunk, and he had nothing further to say.

The fourth prisoner denied having struck anybody, and he only said a word or two to the mate as to something the latter said to him the night before. He did not strike Mr. Lange, but he tried to keep the other men off him. He was drunk.

Captain Thomsett said he was satisfied that the men had not struck Mr. Lange, as that gentleman said he had received no blows.

The defendants said they had some witnesses to call, but his Worship did not see what use witnesses could be to them after what they had said. They all admitted being drunk, and did not deny the charges against them.

His Worship, addressing Captain Schiffer the master of the ship, said there was evidently a serious row on board the ship, and four men seemed to have been allowed to take charge of the ship, on which there was a crew of 26. It seemed to him that the officers were very careless in the performance of their duty in not having arrested the four men themselves. The chief mate, officers, and men not implicated in the disturbance, should have arrested the men till the arrival of the police, they were quite strong enough in numbers.

Mr. Schiffer said he gathered from what the mate told him that all the crew were more or less drunk, and they did not arrest the men, nor do anything beyond trying to pacify them.

Captain Thomsett—After the captain went on board, there were besides himself the captain of another ship, the carpenter from the dockyard, the chief mate, second mate, steward, and other men, and they should have been strong enough to arrest these men, but instead of doing so, they seem to have taken refuge in their different cabins.

Mr. Schiffer—It was necessary that two officers should be forward to attend to the falling of the anchor.

His Worship—I do not agree with you there, an anchor was down.

Mr. Schiffer—And as, during the voyage, I never had any disturbance with the men, I thought if I spoke to them, I should pacify them. I believed I had succeeded in doing so when I went into my cabin, but they broke out again directly afterwards.

The first prisoner was sentenced to four weeks', the second to six weeks', the third to four weeks', and the fourth to two weeks' imprisonment.

STOWAWAYS.

Lai Yui Chi, and Ip Luk, miners, were charged with having surreptitiously obtained a passage from Port Darwin to Hongkong on board the British steamer *Hungarian*.

Mr. McDonald Alison, master of the *Hungarian*, said the two men had stowed themselves away on board his steamer. He believed they got on board at Port Darwin, and he gave them in charge on their arrival here. He did not wish to press the charge.

The defendants said in answer to the court that they stowed themselves away as they had no money to pay for their passage.

They were dismissed with a caution.

AMOY.

12th January.

What with tiger hunting, fancy dress balls, horse racing, etc., the New Year has been so far quite a lively one in Amoy. Concerning the Amoy tigers it must be admitted that they are certainly a great nuisance to the country people on the mainland; destroying goats, dogs, pigs, and other domestic animals, and even attacking human beings. There is now a man in the Amoy hospital, whose arm had to be amputated, owing to wounds received from a tiger. A party of officers and men from the German corvette *Hertha* succeeded in getting a shot at a large tiger on the mainland, but it being a very dark night, the beast was unfortunately not hit mortally, and made good his escape, though with a heavy loss of blood, as was discovered at daylight. For several days after that nocturnal adventure a large tiger-skin was hawked about the settlement for sale by "a young man from the country." A party of foreign residents tried their luck at tiger-shooting a few days ago, but quite unsuccessfully.

The Calico Ball on the 3rd inst., which took place at the beautiful and spacious bungalow of the Commissioner of Customs on the picturesque island of Kulangsu, was a very great success. The entertainment was given by H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Commissioner Russell, assisted by Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. Russell respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have been only a short time at this port, but sufficiently long to have become as popular here, as in the other ports where they resided formerly. The Commissioner of Customs and Mrs. Russell will probably leave this port in April. He goes on leave of absence; and this will leave a gap in the official and social circles of the foreign community which it will be difficult to fill again.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

The *Shên-pao* says that Tso Tsung-t'ang arrived in Hankow on the 16th day of the present moon, where he embarked for Hsiang-yin Hsien in Hunan, which is his native place. He intends to make but a short stay at home, and will probably take up his new Viceroyalty before the turn of the Chinese year.

The M. B. K. Co.'s steamer *Yorilomo Maru* reports on the 10th inst., outward bound, at 10.40 a.m., stopped to pick up a Chinese crew of thirteen men from an abandoned junk ashore on the North Bank and breaking up. She took them to Kuchinotzu and brought them back here. They are part of the crew of the junk that Mr. Hoar, pilot, picked up last week and brought to Shanghai.

It is every day becoming more apparent that the time is approaching when Shanghai must extend on the Pootung side of the river. The available wharfage accommodation on this side is limited in extent and will soon prove insufficient for the rapidly increasing commerce of the port. We not unfrequently notice that the steamers are days waiting an opportunity to discharge at the wharves. The coast lines of steamers are likewise increasing, and as they usually both discharge and load their cargoes, it is but natural that they should have the first claim on the Wharf Company's consideration. The large steamer Companies used to avail themselves considerably of the landing facilities on the Pootung side, and it would seem they have only to be improved and extended to come into favour again. The extensive Docks, the Tanfkey, and other useful undertakings already established there, point to the conclusion that Pootung may become the industrial and manufacturing portion of the great centre of trade that Shanghai seems destined to be in future years, and which it now seems improbable that either Woosung or Chinkiang is likely seriously to interfere with for a very long time to come.

A very shocking attempt at murder, we notice by the *Shên-pao*, was made in Shanghai city last week. A woman, who seems to have been a domestic servant, was walking in a narrow street inside the principal East Gate at ten o'clock in the morning, when a man suddenly stepped up and addressed her. It is not known what he said but the next moment he drew a knife, and ploughed it into the unfortunate woman three times, wounding her in the abdomen, the back, and the thigh. The poor creature's cries for help soon brought a number of people to her rescue, who eventually moved her to a doctor's house, where her wounds were dressed. The assailant professed to be so overcome with remorse at what he had done that he announced his intention of delivering himself up to the magistrate; the people naturally did not interfere with his carrying out so laudable an intention, and off he went without losing any time. Arrived at the Che-hsien's yamên, he informed that official that his wife had been enticed away from their home in the neighbourhood of Soochow by a man called Tsai Kuei-lin, and that there was not any doubt she had been unfaithful to him. He had arrived in Shanghai in search of her, and, meeting her suddenly in a narrow lane, had been unable to restrain his indignation. He prayed His Worship to take measures for the arrest of the co-respondent, which the magistrate promised he would do; and the case is in abeyance pending the appearance of all the parties concerned.

We have been informed that the newly built and furnished Silk filature on the north side of the Soochow creek, belonging to the association represented by Messrs. Iveson & Co., has commenced working. Our readers are perhaps aware that much secrecy has always been maintained here about these establishments, and it is therefore possible that the information we have been able to procure may, to a slight extent, be inaccurate. The new filature is said to resemble in every essential particular that which has been carried on for some time past by Messrs. Russell & Co. It has two *bassines* in which the cocoons will be treated and each *bassine* will give employment to one woman. A European manager or superintendent has charge of the whole works, and under him is a staff of duly qualified foremen and forewomen, the latter, at least, being Chinese. The poorer people will derive great benefit from the employment furnished by these establishments to their women, and it is not improbable that the Shanghai and its immediate district a large portion of the skilled labour of the province may be drawn if Silk reeling here becomes well established. The yearly out-turn is expected to be 300 bales of reeled or spun silk. Another factory, which is said to be of similar size, is in course of erection in the same district for a Chinese who has for some time carried on silk reeling in the Kiangsu Road. Messrs. Russell and Co. are also making extensive additions to their filature on the Creek, and judging from what can be seen from the outside of the premises we should say that the extention will more than double the works and their out-turn; but we are unable to give more than this slight estimate, as a most forbidding intimation over the door-way to the premises prevented our seeking an entrance. In addition to these new filatures we hear that it is contemplated to establish others, either in time to commence operations with next silk season, or as soon as it has been satisfactorily proved that a sufficient supply of cocoons can be obtained. We hope that no difficulty will be found to exist either in the disposition of the country people to sell their cocoons to the Agents of the foreigners, or in the Silk dealers here, whose opposition to the working of the filatures which Mr. Major erected for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., many years since caused them to be closed. A good many things have changed since then; and we should hope that the new spirit of enterprize which the Chinese have been developing in recent times may lead them to welcome in a generous spirit what is certain to prove advantageous to the trade of their country. The proprietors of the filatures are no doubt prepared for opposition from the Chinese middlemen, and the inevitable Guild may be expected to foster combinations against them; but we should hope that the authorities would, if necessary, prove themselves powerful enough to cope with and frustrate them. In Canton, where the first filature was started ten years ago, there are now ten, with a total of twenty-four hundred *bassines*, which produce twelve hundred balas, or nearly a thousand piculs, annually.—*Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

4th January, 1882.

It is rumoured among the Chinese that Tsó's appointment to Nanking is the more significant that this year either in June or July the question pending between Japan and China will be decided; and the more so that the visit of the Corean ambassador, who returned per *Haeting*, had a great deal to do with the supply of two hundred cases of arms given by the Chinese to Coreans, which the *Haeting* took to Shanghai, and more are forwarded via Shingking to Gorea.

Our local paper, called the *Northern Post*, has a leading article on the 29th ultimo about the band which performed at Mr. Detring's on the 28th in honour of his birthday; it conveys that the fifteen youths who got their training by Mr. Bigel, late of the *Ashuelot*, have been able to accomplish more progress in a few weeks than European youths could do in as many years. Who after this will be able to say that the Chinese have no ear for music? I myself and many others did not hear the performance, so are rather dubious, but the writer, like Mr. Bigel, is a protegé of Mr. Detring's, and it was written with a view to flatter Mr. Detring, who introduced this band to H. E. Li, and it is hoped that Mr. Detring will use his influence, so that the Band can play once a week at the Recreation Ground, and so give others an opportunity to enjoy, and report upon it.—*Shanghai Mercury* Correspondent.

PEKING.

4th January.

The granaries at Peking permit of the greatest amount of corruption and squeezing. Now and again complaints appear in the *Gazette* against the rapacity of the *hua-ku* or superintendents of these store-houses of the rice for the military and the bannermen. The other day there appeared a severe Memorial from a Censor against T'ang Yin-t'ing, who has long been guilty of the greatest corruption in regard to the granaries. Some years ago he was banished, but, has lately found his way back, and although his name does not appear on the list of officers connected with the granaries, it is well known that he is behind the scenes and pulling the wires. He lives in a stately palace with a number of retainers, and when he goes out in his cart he has a large retinue attending him. Not only the poor bannermen, but the highest in office including the Imperial princes, are mulcted of their money and their rice by this arch-scoundrel. The plan is as follows. The Board of revenue or the heads of the various Banners issue orders for so much rice. On presenting this cheque at the granaries, unless about 25 or 30 per cent. is paid over to those in charge, the worst rice imaginable is meted out, one half of it consisting of earth. To such an extent has this system of extortion been carried, that a class of rice-brokers, called *tui-fang*, has arisen, who negotiate for the purchase of these rice-cheques, making a handsome profit thereby, sometimes amounting to as much as 40 per cent. These brokers are established by or are in league with the granary officials. The rice thus gained is sold to the rice-shops throughout the city, thereby securing an additional large profit. Complaints became lately so numerous that the police were sent to apprehend the suspected individual. His servants beat the police and soldiers sent to seize him, and he escaped into the city. He has, however, been taken into custody; and Heaven and Earth are moved, vast sums of money are spent, the Boards and officials right and left are beseught to interfere to save him, the plea being urged that he is not the guilty person. The Censor, however, reports that he is. The Emperor orders the case to be truly investigated. All classes stand in the greatest dread of having this man for an enemy. His myrmidons would soon make an end of any one who might withstand him.

A Memorial appears regarding the settlement of some poor Coreans in the Manchurian province of Kirin adjoining Corea, who have for some time been cultivating the soil there. No objection is offered to them on account of their poverty or to the fact that Corea is a tributary of China; and therefore its inhabitants may have the privileges of Chinese subjects.

The winter solstice occurred the other day, and it was remarkable in this respect—that no executions took place immediately before it, as usual. This was not because there were no criminals to execute, but because the Imperial clemency had been extended to them by a late Decree, on account of the recovery of the Western Empress. The Emperor in proceeding to the Temple of Heaven the night preceding the solstice, would not be compelled among the other official statements of his stewardship for the past year, to render to the Supreme Ruler—whose Son he is—the usual list of those whose lives he had cut short by reason of crimes. This close connection between the Governor of a nation and the Supreme Ruler on high is a healthy one, and may teach rulers to govern with justice tempered with mercy. It is said to be the fault of Confucianism as a system of morality and political economy that the highest link in the chain

of comfort and real relief to a great number of deserving cases, we are free to admit, is very possible. But there can be no doubt that their appearance strikes a foreigner with an idea of anything rather than of comfort. We remember one establishment of the sort just outside the Tê-Shên Mên. It looks at first sight like a rather handsome temple, with red walls, and a big arch of those green and yellow tiles which are the special sign of Imperially-patronised buildings in the Capital. Several wide and spacious courts are traversed after entering, and right at the back of all the visitor finds himself in what we can only call an open lazar-house. In a moment he is surrounded by a crowd of the most wretched objects, many of them naked, and covered from head to foot with festering and unsightly sores. These unfortunate beings are permitted to herd together within the walls of the so-called refuge, and are certainly provided with a sufficient allowance of thin gruel to keep body and soul together; but the accommodation, if worthy of the name, is of the poorest and most niggardly description, while no provision whatever is made for giving the refugees the medical attendance of which many of them stand so much in need. On one occasion one of the attendants, after expatiating upon the tender condescension of the Emperor in thus providing for the wants of his poor subjects, was asked whether there was no doctor attached to the institution. "Doctor?" was his reply, in unfeigned astonishment. "How much do you think it would cost us for a doctor to look after all this crowd, and to keep us in medicines? How many doctors do you think we should require to keep things going?" The fact that a large proportion of the inmates were being actually eaten up with disorders of the most distressing nature, and wanted medicines and ointments quite as much as gruel, seemed not to strike him at all, and he was honestly surprised at hearing that, in the West, medical attendance would be considered the first and foremost desideratum under similar circumstances.

All this of course is simply another instance of the shiftlessness and half-and-half policy which characterises the Chinese in nearly all their actions. That they are really charitable and mean well we are quite prepared to believe. But in these and all their doings they prove themselves very often sad bunglers. It is not too much to say that the ruling classes encourage pauperism. Beggary is actually fostered in many of the large Chinese cities, although it is known that the beggars are the vilest of the vile; yet they are permitted to roam the streets all day in tattered idleness, victimising all the well-to-do by howling at their shop-doors until the customary blackmail is extorted, and then herding in the so-called refuges provided for them by the paternal care of the Emperor. If beggary were made a misdemeanour, and all persons who have no work to do were forced to employ themselves in mending the roads, cleansing the gutters, and repairing the rottenness and decay which everywhere abound, the Capital would present a rather less disgraceful appearance than it does at present, and the authorities be relieved of the necessity of providing imperfect refuges for a pack of demoralised and lazy vagabonds.—*N. C. Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 25th January.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Ulysses*, for London—4,000 lbs. Congou, 50,753 lbs. Scented Caper, 20,400 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 3,000 lbs. sorts tea, 8 cases silk piece-goods, 10 bales waste silk, and 522 pkgs. sundries. For New York—522 rolls matting.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on-demand	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4.68
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.78

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220⅞

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220⅞

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Both Banks and Docks are rather weaker. Sales of the former have been made to-day at 116 per cent. premium for end of the month, while the latter are procurable at 44 per cent. premium for cash and end of the month. Sugars are on offer at $167½ without finding buyers. Other stocks remain unchanged.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—116 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,550 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 875 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$285 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$85 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$350 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$292 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—44 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$28 premium.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 132 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$100 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$167½ per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$130 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—£103 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£107 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

January 25th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.130
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.086
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.045
Thermometer—9 A.M.	68
Thermometer—1 P.M.	72
Thermometer—4 P.M.	71
Thermometer—2 A.M. (Wet bulb)	67
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—Maximum	73
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	65

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

January 26th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.10	30.17	30.08	30.06	30.95	30.05	—	—
Thermometer attached	72.0	65.0	67.0	66.0	55.0	48.5	—	—
Direction of Wind	SE	S	SE	E	NW	N	—	—
Force	2	3	1	0	4	2	—	—
Dry Thermometer	70.0	67.0	67.0	66.0	54.0	48.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	68.0	66.0	65.0	65.0	52.0	44.5	—	—
Weather	bcm.	c.m.	bcm.	bmc.	o.m.	bmd.	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THERMOMETER, thirty of the scale in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzle. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Variability. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [14

LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES. (CERCLE TRANSPORTS REUNIES) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... 50,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 12,500,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1586

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [20

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [16

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ... $70,858.27.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [144]

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [1440

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [18

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [134

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [3

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

—Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1457

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents,

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [2.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.
BAN HAP, Esq. | LEONG ON, Esq.
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq. | CHONG PENG, Esq.
QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq.,
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.
WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Assistant and Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1520

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

Shareholders are reminded that the Directors have the power of distributing a certain proportion of the ascertained profits annually among such Shareholders as have contributed business to the Company.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

A. G. STOKES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [602

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)	Bragg	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Hernandez		Messageries Maritimes	On 30th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE, via BOMBAY, &c.	Hungaria	G. Sturli		Melchers & Co.	On 6th prox., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Elise	Bruhn	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG	Esmeralda	Brock	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Twilight	Warland		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Syren	Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Blue Jacket	Percival	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	W. J. Rotch	Bray	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Catterthun (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Volga	Guirand	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI	Hungarian (str.)			Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Nona	Wolffel	Hongkong	Sang Shing	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Telemachus	Jones	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	Amoy	Herrmann	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Escambia	Purvis	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Irrawaddy	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SWATOW AMOY, TAMSUI, &c.	Alboy	Lightwood	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow Daylight.

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1881. [604

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1495

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [17

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [15

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [768

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns & Merchandise stored therein ... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ... at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [19

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 288,936.17
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881	Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent. 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship

"TELEMACHUS,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [179

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR,"

Captain Bragg, will be despatched on or about the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [179

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"HUNGARIA,"

Captain G. Sturli, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at FOUR P.M.

For Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [159

UNION LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"ESCAMBIA,"

Captain Purvis, due on or about the 24th inst., will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [176

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo for NEW ZEALAND).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer

"CATTERTHUN"

due here on 19th January, 1882, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1881. [56

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3.3.4 L.I.I. American Ship

"TWILIGHT,"

Warland Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [96

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Barque

"ESMERALDA,"

Brock, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1881. [40

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"ELISE,"

Bruhn, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1881. [51

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American Ship

"SYREN,"

Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1881. [45

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IRAOUADDY,"

Commandant Pasqualini, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Commandant Guirand, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1882.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American Ship

"W. J. ROTCH,"

Bray, Master, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1882. [146

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American Ship

"BLUE JACKET,"

Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1881. [46

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR NAGASAKI, DIRECT.

THE Steamship

"HUNGARIAN,"

will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [214

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADOLPH, German bark, Hohr.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ATALANTA, German steamer, E. G. Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.

ALTAI, Russian ship, C. Niska.—Order.

AMOY, British steamer, C. Herrmann.—Siemssen & Co.

ANDROMEDA, German ship, T. C. Schiffer.—Captain.

ASIA, Danish steamer, Djorup.—Siemssen & Co.

BABLE MORSE, American ship, Norton.—Captain.

BLUE JACKET, American ship, Percival.—Russell & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, H. Schoer.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

CARISBROOKE, British steamer, Wharton.—Captain.

CHINA, German steamer, H. Schoer.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

CONSOLATION, British steamer, R. Young.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DOROTHEA, German ship, O. Mehlhose.—Siemssen & Co.

ESPERANCE, French bark, Le Normant, Carlowitz & Co.

GERVASE, British steamer, J. Grangar.—Order.

HUNGARIAN, British steamer, W. M'D. Alison.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

HARMONIA, German ship, B. Reinken.—Captain.

JAVA PACKET, British barque, Hansen.—Russell & Co.

LAUREL, British bark, Grassam.—Order.

LOTA, British bark, Duddield.—Chinese.

MORNING STAR, Siamese bark, D. Michaelsen.—Chinese.

MARIE, German ship, F. Schildt.—Order.

PALADIN, British steamer, Aubin.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PEARL, American bark, R. Howes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PRIMUS, Russian ship, O. F. Cedergoist.—Captain.

PING-ON, British steamer, McCaslin.—Russell & Co.

RAVEN, British bark, W. Veal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

RED CROSS, American ship, J. E. Howland.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

RAJANATTIARUHAR, British steamer, Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.

RINGLEADER, American ship, W. E. Bray.—Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, German sch., Oltmanns.—Siemssen & Co.

TILLIE BAKE, Am. bark, J. H. Boynton.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

TWILIGHT, American ship, W. C. Warland.—Captain.

WANDERER, British yacht, Arthur Gordon.—Order.

WILHELM, German ship, W. Wilmsen.—Captain.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."

$20 ... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

$24 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$7.50 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ... per case of 2 dozen pints.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

$12 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.

$5 ... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 23th March, 1881. [24

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [26

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [923

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF STETTIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [806

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [21

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1882, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 29th January.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 29th of January, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, 6th February, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M., the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 %, made on all RETURN PASSAGE-ORDERS issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JUN., Agent.

Hongkong 23rd January, 1882.

INTIMATIONS.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

BEST known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Only reliable remedy for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline; thoroughly re-establishes the general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Prepared on a new principle, whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges, &c., as they frequently contains *solid particles* of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis, and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

☞ Beware of Worthless Imitations, Being prepared from Obsolete Formulæ, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Sold by all Chemists throughout the Globe. Refuse useless substitutes.

Wholesale Agents—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Shanghai Pharmacy. [110

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1881. [1891

ENTERICON.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON gives immediate relief to indigestion, lowness of spirits, wind in the stomach, giddiness, palpitation of the heart.

Entericon gives speedy relief and a permanent cure in nervous debility, spermatorrhœa, &c.

Entericon is the only infallible remedy for liver complaints, poorness of blood, loss of appetite, want of vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the civilised world.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of

EXTRACTS.

THE THREE SHADOWS.

[The lines called "Three Shadows" are perfect in their kind, and remind us both in feeling and in form of some of Victor Hugo's best lyric work.—Cumric.]

I looked and saw your eyes
In the shadow of your hair,
As a traveller sees the stream
In the shadow of the wood;
And I said, "My faint heart sighs,
Ah me! to linger there,
To drink deep and to dream
In that sweet solitude."

I looked and saw your heart
In the shadow of your eyes,
As a seeker sees the gold
In the shadow of the stream;
And I said, "Ah me! what art
Should win the immortal prize,
Whose want must make life cold
And Heaven a hollow dream?"

I looked and saw your love
In the shadow of your heart,
As a diver sees the pearl
In the shadow of the sea;
And I murmured, not above
My breath, but all apart,—
"Ah! you can love, true girl,
And is your love for me?"—

D. G. ROSSETTI.

STRONG SCENTED PLANTS HURTFUL IN BEDROOMS.

Dr. Reitter, in the Austrian *Fachzeitschrift*, heaps together a number of alarming examples of the danger of sleeping in a room with certain fruits and flowers, if these are present in any considerable quantity. The orange and the hyacinth in blossom he regards as especially hurtful. A number of vases containing hyacinths in full flower produced headache and sleeplessness, not only in a nervous and excitable woman, but in a thoroughly sound and healthy man. He records a case which came under his notice where a young fellow, surrounded the bed of a friend with branches of oleander in full bloom. He was horrified at finding the next morning that his friend had fallen asleep under this Arcadian bower never to awake again. A grocer and his son, at a busy time, slept in a room which was crowded with chests full of oranges, and both were killed. A young merchant made use of a bag of saffron for a pillow, and paid the penalty for his ignorance by dying in his sleep. Dr. Reitter, after the production of other examples of the deleterious effect in a sleeping-room, of all vegetable products with a strong odour, advises his readers to banish them during the night. Scentless plants he considers to be less hurtful, but regards it as the wisest course not to suffer any plants at all to remain in a bed-room after sunset.

A JOYFUL PROSPECT.

Two thousand years of genial weather is, it appears, the pleasing prospect before us. We shall have to wait a little time before this period of enjoyment begins; but come it will beyond almost the shadow of a doubt. Such, at least, is the prediction of Mr. William Miller, S.S.C., who lately lectured at the Edinburgh Literary Institution, on "The Constitution of the Sun." The severely changeable weather we have experienced during the last two or three years certainly seems, Mr. Miller thinks, to support the conclusion of its direct connection with solar perturbation arising out of the position of the planets. Indeed, what, as he pointed out, could be more convincing than the storms which have visited us during the last two months while Neptune has been attaining his perihelion? Looking to the position of the major planets, our farmers and sailors may, Mr. Miller assures us, depend upon it that for some time to come—possibly even for a few years—a continuance of unfavourable, and perhaps stormy, weather may be experienced. But when that severe and trying period shall have passed, it is, he added, satisfactory to believe that such a period may not occur again in the world's history "till another long two thousand years shall have run their eventful course." This gratifying statement was received, as well it might be, with "applause," and it is to be hoped that Mr. Miller may prove more successful as a weather prophet than many of those who have gone before him.

LOST IN THE JUNGLE NEAR TRINCOMALEE.

"Have you ever been lost in the jungle, father?" said one of my daughters to me. "Yes, dear, *twice*, in two very different parts of the island, and under very different circumstances; one by night, the other by day." "By day! How could that be possible?" "Well, you shall hear, my dear."

"It was in the year 1846 that I was employed to trace and open a new road from Trincomalee towards Anuradhapura. At one point of the trace, 10 miles from Trincomalee, the new road crossed or touched a sluggish stream of fresh water called Kittuluta. The land being very flat, this stream had a very tortuous course, and in dry weather (as at the time referred to) did not *run*, but contained water in holes of greater or lesser dimensions. As it was, the only spot in which there was water for twenty miles, by common consent, travelling along the road, we stopped at Kittuluta, (which means the Kitul tree) for rest and refreshment. One day, after resting at this spot during the heat of the day, just as we were about to move on to the next stage, I heard a jungle cock a little way in the jungle. So I took my gun and prepared to follow the bird, ordering my horse-keeper and coolies to go on along the road, till I overtook them. In the Eastern Province, the jungle, though very dense as regards forest trees, has no undergrowth in brushwood to speak of (at least in the dry season); so that a man can walk through a jungle, by just putting aside a few twigs, and other small growth. Well, I followed the sound of the bird, challenging with its peculiar "John Joyce," "John Joyce" call, for what must have been a considerable distance, never heeding the direction. When, however, I tried to retrace my steps, I found, to my consternation, that I was "lost in the jungle!" The more eagerly I tried to find my way back to the road, the more bothered I seemed to get. I began to shout, but no response was made, for my people had, by this time, gone a considerable distance along the road. It may seem rather absurd that I should not have known in what direction to find the road, but it was getting towards evening, and, in a dense jungle, I defy a man to know to what point of the compass he may be steering. Be that as it may, I did not find the road, and night came on. So, more angry than frightened, I selected a forked tree for my bed, and tying myself to it the best way I could, with some jungle vine, I passed a wretched night. The jungle was frequented by elephants, but I never saw or heard any. Long before the much wished for daylight arrived, the following morning, I was made aware of its approach, by the booming call of the monkeys, and the chattering noise of the toucans, and the call of the jungle cocks. When daylight set in, I began with fresh vigour to find my way out of the wood, but I was foiled at every turn, till about 3 in the afternoon, when I emerged on some open land, belonging to the village of "Vilvery," two miles nearer Trincomalee than when I went in. I thus found that I had been, without knowing it, walking pretty much in a circle, for I must have walked many miles before I emerged. I was very faint from want of food, but I had the good luck to find water all the time, because I kept coming on to the Kitututa stream or nullah, and though, as already described, there was *no stream* to follow the course of, the water in the holes was very welcome. During my walk I saw a great many tree bearing berries, and one large tree particularly that shed thousands of little fruit like red currants in the ground, but I was so much afraid of eating something poisonous, that I would not touch any.

Absurd as this adventure was, there was one still more absurd which happened several years later on the same road, but much nearer to Trincomalee; in fact close to the well-known hot wells of Kinnia. Lieut.——of the Royal Engineers, who was quartered at Trincomalee at the time, heard that a cheetah had killed a bullock on the side of the road, and heard further that, as the animal was sure to return to his prey the following night, any one who cared to lie in ambush for him might kill the brute easily. Eager for the honour, the gallant sapper provided himself with rifle and ammunition, and rode out to the spot on his pony. He reached the spot some time before dark, and having taken his observations as to the proper tree to get into for his ambush, he bethought him of the awkwardness of having his grey pony with him, as, of course, the animal would be terrified at the sight or smell of the cheetah, and probably spoil the whole play. After a moment's thought, he took the pony into the jungle, on the side of the road, and carefully tethered him to a tree. By the time he had completed this little arrangement it had got dark, and he thought he would go back to his intended ambush, but, in place of coming to the road and going along by it, the sportsman thought he would stalk the cheetah best by creeping to the proposed place of ambush through the jungle. But what between the increasing darkness and his over-anxiety, in a few minutes the conviction was forced upon him that he was "lost in the bush." The supposed proximity of the cheetah no doubt helped him to the conviction that he had better get up a tree, which he accordingly did, and in the tree he passed a most uncomfortable night. Sleep he did not, for fear of falling, and he was kept on the alert all night, by sounds of rushing and of snorting! When daylight dawned, my poor friend found that he was in a tree in the immediate proximity of his old pony, and that the rushing and snorting had proceeded from *him*, in his efforts to get away. Lieut.——rode back to Fort Frederick, and, as far as I know, never tried to take an unfair advantage of a cheetah.

These two stories show how very easy it is for a man to be lost in the jungle, and how necessary it is to adopt the precaution adopted by all natives, bee-hunters, boundary cutters or others: always to break the tops off the twigs, or undergrowth as you go along, in order that you may at least not go over the same ground more than once, or, if they have a catty in their hands, to mark the trees at frequent intervals as they go along.

One of the most extraordinary cases of being lost and, in this instance, never found alive, happened within the last three years, also at Trincomalee. Two Artillery soldiers obtained leave to go out for a day's sport on Osnaburg Ridge, which runs between Chapel Neck and French Battery, and close to the town and dockyard. The two men had a dog and one gun between them. At the close of the day, one man returned home with the dog and the gun, and seemed very much surprized that the other man had not returned to the barracks. His account was that the missing man had gone in another direction with the intention of bathing in the sea, and that he (the speaker) had been led away after some monkeys, and so the two had parted. The missing soldier did not return to the barracks that night, and, though every available soldier and officer in the garrison turned out the following morning to look for him, no trace could be found, or (as far as I know) ever has been found of poor German Jones. One of two things must have happened to him; he must have fallen into a dry well overgrown with jungle, or he may have gone to bathe, and may have been carried off by a shark; but, in the latter case, his clothes would have been found.—"H." in *Ceylon Observer*.

A HARVEST FEAST IN BURMAH.

One of the pleasantest and most social of Burmese country festivals is the ceremony which goes by the name of Tamanè Htoh Thee. It occurs in the month of Tasaungmohn, or of Na'daw, when the harvest is over and the first of the new rice piled up in a heap near the farmer's house, or perhaps already stowed away in the capacious bottom of the Hnaw, the big rice-boat, with its stern rising ten or fifteen feet above the surface of the water, and ready to start for Rangoon when its owner shall have hit upon a lucky day for commencing the voyage. In order to acquire a store of merit as well towards the next existence as towards the journey immediately in view; to back up the verdict of the astrologer from the horoscope with the good wishes of the inmates of the monastery; and, above all, to have a feast such as generally comes in somewhere in all Burmese religious proceedings, the cultivator resolves to give away twenty baskets or so of rice in alms and presents to the yellow-robed monks and his neighbours. A special kind of rice is always used on these occasions. Englishmen generally are unaware probably that there are a great number of varieties of rice, and that they differ very much in their flavour. Most people imagine that all rice has the same taste (no taste they would probably say); and distinguish in a rough material way between Patna rice, which is very small, and Rangoon rice, which is considerably larger in the grain, and finally Carolina rice, which is bigger than any of them. A Rangoon merchant would go a little farther and say that there are two varieties—the Nga Sein, which he likes best and gets most of, and the Nga Kyowk, which comes in more sparingly. But beyond these—and they are not the varieties most in favour with the Burmese for their own consumption—there are at least thirty different kinds. There is the Byat Saba, the "Tray" rice, which is considered the best, but like most of the other sorts will not stand the rough treatment of the steam millstones and breaks in pieces. Then there is the Myee Shay, which has a long awn, and the Myee Tohn, which has no awn at all; the Towng Pyan, "winged rice," and the Nga Chwè;" and so on through a long list, ending up with "black rice," which is not by any means bad eating. But of all the kinds, Kowng Hnyin, "sticky rice," is the variety always used at the harvest feast. It is mixed up with thin sliced coconnut, sesamum seeds, ginger, onions, and pepper all stirred together and well boiled; and the resulting mess is called Tamanè. The rice is well named. It is very emphatically sticky, and even when taken alone is not very easily digested; but when it comes in the form of Tamanè, the result is usually a widespread attack of illness throughout the village. This, however, comes after the festival, when the fun is all over, and does not concern us in any way. When the farmer has made up his mind as to the day on which he is going to have the feast—a date which, of course, cannot be settled without consulting the wise man of the village and much pondering over the plam-leaf horoscope—he sends out a few boys with a number of packets of "pickled tea" to all young men in the place, requesting them to be good enough to eat it and to come without fail that night to his homestead in order to help him to husk his rice for the Tamanè Htoh Thee. A few girls are also asked to come; and they bring their friends for the sake of company, and the mothers follow for the sake of propriety. Thus there is quite a large assemblage at the farmer's when night falls and the business is to commence. There is a good deal of tea-drinking and smoking of cheroots and chewing of betel and "letpet" (the "pickled tea" above referred to, a compound of triturated leaves of the *Elæodendrum Orientale*, garlic, salt, oil, millet-seed, and asafœtida, the flavour of the asafœtida drowning all the rest). There is a great deal of laughing and talking. The girls profess to be astonished to find so many young men there; they had not imagined their host was meditating such extensive preparations, and thought there would be nobody there but his own and his wife's younger brothers. That is exactly what they will say next week when they attend a similar assemblage at Htohn Owng's house at the other end of the village.

But after an hour or so they settle down to do a little work. The young men (Kahlathas they call themselves—"Corinthians, lads of mettle") have brought with them a number of stone mortars with the heavy wooden pestle raised by a lever; and these they set up and commence to husk the rice. The process is very simple. A few handfuls of the paddy are thrown into the hollow of the stone; the workers step off and on the lever which raises and lets fall the solid wooden log into the mortar, and the husk is every now and then blown out and the grain stirred up a little. The Burmans infinitely prefer rice husked in the national way to that which is sent out from the European steam-mills. The big Derbyshire or composite stones do their work only too effectually; they take off not only the hard shell, but also the outer cuticle of the grain which contains the chief flavour; and, moreover, the heat which the steady grinding induces scorches out a great deal of what taste remains. Therefore at every house there is to be found the primitive national apparatus, in which the girls of the household every morning or evening prepare the rice for the day's consumption. But to-night they are relieved from such hard work. The village youth for once in a way exert themselves; and all the girls have to do is to wash out a few dishes and prepare the bamboo-lacquered platters, the pyramidal Ohks, in which the Tamanè is to be carried to the Yahans and the pagoda to-morrow, and set ready the palm-leaves in which less exacted people will receive their modicum of the stew. The whole actual work might be finished in little over an hour; but that is the intention neither of the giver of alms nor of the assembled young men and maidens. They have come much more for merriment than for merit. Else why that great pile of letpet? For the condiment is an antiscorbutic; and if you take enough of it, you will be able to see all through a forty-eight hours' play, and give your friends an outline of the plot before you lapse into a slumber lasting twice round the clock.

Accordingly, after a quarter of an hour's work, the "prince" of the local amateur dramatic company jumps off his perch, and commences the "White Dove" song from the Zawtagobinna melodrama, which the old Sayah at Pegu has just brought out, and which is having a tremendous run all through the low country. The song is about the Saddan Mere, the lake of the Lord White Elephant; where golden lotuses flower perpetually, where the gorgeous Yindwin bird sails on the silvery waters, great butterflies flap about and sip the nectar of the fabled jasmine, and peacocks stalk proudly on the jewelled margin. He has hardly finished when the Loo-byet, the village jester, breaks in with a travesty of the whole thing, mocking at the tremolos and the lofty style and taking off the peculiarities of the singer. He went out to a lake too, and launched a canoe on it, but he was capsized by a huge creature that came up from below; and then he found that he had got into a slimy buffalo-wallow, out of which he only escaped after great peril from the horns of its three outraged owners, who butted him under the surface many times; and at last, when he crawled out, he was so brown and dirty that some passers-by took him for a hermit and gave him some rotten plantains in alms. Before the "prince" has time to show any bad temper, a girl commences a coquettish ditty about a poor wife whose husband comes home and storms and growls and abuses because there is no rice ready cooked, softens down when he has crammed himself with curry and rice, but breaks out into grumbling again at night because his wife cries and will not go to sleep. Then there are a few love-songs, wherein the girls are compared with the maids of the Palace in Mandalay, and the Mandalay girls generally (who are *ex officio* pretty) with the daughters of "Nats," with Madee, the model wife of Waythandaya (the Prince who in his next existence became the Lord Buddha), with flowers and stars and gems, and whatever other similes lovers all the world over are in the habit of making. The swaying of the body as they walk, the turning-in of the elbows, the fragrant powder on their cheeks and necks, and a few other items which would not commend themselves to a Western admirer, are recorded with enthusiasm and delighted precision of detail; and when an hour or so has been passed in this way, a little more rice-husking is done, and the girls set to work getting ready the onions and sesamum seed and cutting up the cocoa-nut kernels. This sort of thing goes on all the night through. There is half an hour's work and then an hour of singing and story-telling.

It is long past midnight when all the cocks of the village crow together—deriving their knowledge of the exact time from the circumstance that their ancestors, long years ago, pecked at the ashes of an astrological book burnt by order of the members of the Sacred Order as heretical; and sometimes daylight is coming in, and the sound of the morning chant steals over from the monastery, when the party break up and go home. The Kwong Hnyin has been all husked, and, mixed up with the other ingredients, is simmering away over the fire. Every one has a virtuous consciousness of having gained considerable Kootho in addition to having spent a very agreeable time. Few go to sleep. They have eaten too much letpet for that, and in an hour or two some of them will be wanted again to take the Tamanè round. That is done about eight o'clock in the case of the monks. The farmer himself and his family carry it to the monastery in the spire-shaped lacquer box, and, having paid the usual reverence, deposit it before the prior: who looks on calmly without a word of thanks, but says before they go that if they keep the Ten Precepts and live virtuously they will escape the Four States of Punishment and be delivered from the Five Enemies. Then the "supporter" wheels on the right, and departs home to make up the portions for all his friends and neighbours. These are usually taken round by the girls, who go in knots of three or four dressed in their finest clothes and with flowers in their hair, and deliver the dainty with injunctions to eat it immediately. By six o'clock in the evening, when the sonorous wooden bell of the monastery is summoning in all the scholars, the entire village is asleep; and they do not get up very early next morning. Nobody in the whole place has been drunk; and if there is an opium-eater in the village, he was not asked to the feast and had none of the Tamanè.—"SHWAY YOE." in *St. James's Gazette*.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 25th Jan., 1882.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$38.50 to 53.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.50 to 82.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.60 to 2.85
Dyed Broadcloth Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.05
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$3.35 to 3.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.35 to 1.53
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T. Cloths, 34 yds. & 32 in. 61bs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 34 yds. & 32 in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 36 in 8lbs. XQp. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in 8lbs. QLp. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in 8lbs. XXp. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.64
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.67
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvateens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvateens, Gentian, per yard	$0.23 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.22
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.90 to 3.97
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.20 to 4.25
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.70
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$15.00 to 16.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$15.00 to 15.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$18.50 to 14.80
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per piecl	$2.40 to 2.50
Iron, Hoop, per piecl	$2.35 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per piecl	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per piecl	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per piecl	$5.35 to 5.40
Lead, LB, per piecl	$5.30 to 5.35
Lead, Hole Chop, per piecl	$5.30 to 5.35
Quicksilver, English, per piecl	$57.00 to 58.00
Quicksilver, American, per piecl	$58.00 to 58.10
Steel, English, per tub	$3.85 to 3.95
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.35 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per piecl	$21.00 to 25.70
Spelter, per piecl	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per piecl	$33.20 to 4.00
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.35 to 5.40

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per piecl	$17.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per piecl	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per piecl	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Siam, per piecl	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per piecl	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per piecl	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per piecl	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per piecl	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per piecl	$99.00 to 101.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per piecl	$1,050 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per piecl	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per piecl	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per piecl	$2.35 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.00 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per piecl	$18.70 to 19.50
Camphor, Barous, clean, per piecl	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per piecl	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per piecl	$26.00 to 26.50
Cloves, per piecl	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Allcat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per piecl	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per piecl	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Red, Japan, per piecl	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per piecl	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per piecl	$15.00 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per piecl	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per piecl	$16.20 to 16.30
Cotton, Shanghai, per piecl	$16.40 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per piecl	$16.20 to 16.30
Cotton, Tientsin, per piecl	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per piecl	$17.10 to 17.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without boxes, p. pl	$16.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per piecl	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per piecl	Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.5.5
Dates, Red, per piecl	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.43 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Fluts, per piecl	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. piecl	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. piecl	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per piecl	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per piecl	Tls. 20.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per piecl	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per piecl	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per piecl	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per piecl	$4.00 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per piecl	$4.60 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per piecl	$38.00 to 40.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per piecl	$9.35 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per piecl	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per piecl	$5.15 to 5.35
Fea Oil, per piecl	Tls. 5.0.0 to 5.1.5
Foss, White, per piecl	$2.05 to 2.10
Foss, Green, per piecl	$1.98 to 2.08
Foss, Black, per piecl	$1.71 to 1.79
Peas, Yellow, per piecl	$1.91 to 1.93
Peas, Green Beans, per piecl	$1.87 to 1.93
Pearl Barley, per piecl	$6.50 to 7.50
Potatoe Flour, per piecls	Tls. 1.0.0 to 1.6.5
Putchuck, per piecl	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per piecl	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per piecl	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per piecl	$1.91 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per piecl	$1.38 to 1.58
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per piecl	$1.70 to 1.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per piecl	$1.75 to 1.72
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per piecl	$1.84 to 1.85
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.68 to 1.7[illegible]
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per piecl	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per piecl	$2.75 to 2.85
Seaweed, Cut, per piecl	$3.05 to 3.15
Sesamum, White, per piecl	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per piecl	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharkefins, per piecl	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per piecl	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per piecl	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per piecl	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per piecl	$4.75 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per piecl	$19.40 to 19.70
Pepper, Black, per piecl	$13.50 to 13.60
Rattan, Straits, per piecl	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per piecl	$4.35 to 4.05
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per piecl	$4.30 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per piecl	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per piecl	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per piecl	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p.pcl	$7.00 to 7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p.pcl	$6.15 to 6.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per piecl	$4.05 to 4.10
Sugar, Candy, Shek-lung, per piecl	$9.20 to 9.35
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per piecl	$9.75 to 9.80
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per piecl	$8.75 to 7.85
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per piecl	$7.50 to 7.70
Walnuts, per piecl	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per piecl	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per piecl	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per piecl	Tls. 6.3.0 to 6.2.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.55 to 3.65

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alhay	Jan. 24	Lightwood	Brit. str	363	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Amoy	Jan. 20	Hermann	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Antenor	Jan. 22	Bragg	Brit. str	1644	Butterfield & Swire	
Activ	Jan. 23	Rarebogh	Dan. str	268	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Asia	Dec. 26	Djortip	Dan. str	880	Siemssen & Co	
Atalanta	Jan. 18	G. Pfaff	Ger. str	787	Siemssen & Co	
China	Jan. 22	Schoer	Ger. str	648	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Cebu	Nov. 20	Edgar	Amr. str	373	Captain	
Conquest	Sept. 28	Hamlin	Brit. str	315	Shun Hang Hong	Hoihow
Consolation	Dec. 15	Young	Brit. sch	764	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Decima	Jan. 24	Peterson	Ger. sfr	1151	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Foochow	Jan. 19	Clegg	Brit. str	709	Butterfield & Swire	
Hungarian	Jan. 24	Alison	Brit. str	987	Geo. R. Stevens	
Hongkong	Oct. 28	Kennett	Brit. str	57	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Iohang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Jolcano	Dec. 19	J. Marquez	Span. str	654	R. Monrento	
Kiang Ping			Chi. str		C. M. S. N. Co	
Kiung-chow	Oct. 10	Goggin	Brit. str	159	Chinese	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Ly Tay	July 7	L. T. Tuck	Ann. str	1046	Shun Wo Yuen	
Larch	Jan. 19	Colledge	Brit. str	914	Butterfield & Swire	
Ningpo	Jan. 25	Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Nona	Jan. 23	Wolffel	Ger. str	669	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Namoa	Jan. 14	Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Oceanic	Jan. 21	Metcalfe	Brit. str	—	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Ping-on	Jan. 23	McCaslin	Brit. str	574	Russell & Co	
Paladin	Jan. 19	Aubin	Brit. str	897	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Pernambuco	Jan. 8	Hyde	Brit. str	643	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	—	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Peking	Jan. 16	Drewes	Brit. str	954	Siemssen & Co	
Rajah Muda	Jan. 23	Hopkins	Brit. str	750	Yuen Fat Hong	
Sun Tip	July 7	Y. Man-Foo	Ann. str	—	Shun Wo Yuen	
Selway	Jan. 1	Jervis	Brit. str	510	Chinese	
Vladivostock	Dec. 23	Vozonoff	Rus. str	678	Captain	
Volmer	Dec. 30	Heinzelmann	Dan. str	1527	Siemssen & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yet-sai	—	McDougall	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Andromeda	Jan. 21	Schaffer	Ger. sh	1879	Captain	
Augusto	Jan. 21	Bernard	Fren. bk	869	Order	
Alden Besse	Jan. 8	A. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co.	
Altai	Jan. 14	C. Niska	Rus. sh	1024	Order	
Adolph	Jan. 14	Nohr	Ger. bk	868	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Benedicta	Jan. 26	Jensen	Ger. sch	347	Wieler & Co	
B. Morse	Nov. 17	Norton	Amr. sh	1307	Captain	
Blue Jacket	Nov. 21	Percival	Amr. sh	1395	Russell & Co	
Charité	Jan. 24	Leroy	Fren. bk	255	Carlowitz & Co	
Carl Gerhard	Dec. 27	P. Sahr	Ger. bk	331	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Coloma	Jan. 1	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	853	Captain	
Dorothea	Jan. 21	Mohlhose	Ger. sh	1019	Siemssen & Co	
Esmeralda	Nov. 7	Brock	Ger. bk	788	Carlowitz & Co	
Friederich	Jan. 23	Spiesen	Ger. bk	595	Siemssen & Co	
H. W. Dudley	Jan. 16	W. Dudley	Amr. bk	1128	Order	
Hindostan	Jan. 16	J. Balyea	Brit. sh	1479	Captain	
Harmonia	Jan. 1	B. Beissken	Ger. sh	1454	Captain	
Java Packet	Jan. 21	Hansen	Brit. bk	674	Russell & Co	
Lota	Nov. 24	Dudfield	Brit. bk	472	Chinese	
Laurel	Jan. 4	Grassam	Brit bk	639	Order	
Marie	Jan. 9	F. Schildt	Ger. sh	1218	Order	
Morning Star	Dec. 27	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Nestor	Jan. 11	J. Warrer	Ger. sh	1367	Order	
Oneida	Jan. 19	Carva	Amr. sh	1120	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Primus	Jan. 21	Cederquist	Rus. sh	1147	Order	
Pearl	Jan. 14	B. Howes	Amr. bk	576	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Panay	Dec. 8		Amr. sh	1190	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Rajah	Jan. 13	F. Albrecht	Ger. sh	1258	Order	
Raven	Jan. 4	Veal	Br